AMENDMENT

Amendments to the Specification

Please replace the paragraph that begins at page 22, line 17 with the following replacement paragraph, marked up to show changes made to the prior version:

~~In FIG. 12,~~ In FIG. 13, a thin dielectric sheet 150, such as a polyester, polyimide, or glass can be used to make a rear electrode structure. Holes 152 are punched, drilled, abraded, or melted through the sheet where conductive paths are desired. The front electrode 154 is made of conductive ink printed using any technique described above. The holes should be sized and the ink should be selected to have a viscosity so that the ink fills the holes. When the black structure 156 is printed, again using conductive ink, the holes are again filled. By this method, the connection between the front and back of the substrate is made automatically.

Please replace the paragraph that begins at page 25, line 10 with the following replacement paragraph, marked-up to show changes made to the prior version:

In another implementation, the encapsulated electrophoretic suspension can be printed onto an area of a conductive material such as a printed silver or graphite ink, aluminized mylar, or any other conductive surface. This surface which constitutes one electrode of the display can be set at ground or high voltage. An electrostatic head consisting of many electrodes can be passed over the capsules to ~~addressing~~ address them. Alternatively, a stylus can be used to address the encapsulated electrophoretic suspension.